

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4440. 號二十一月九年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

日六月八日正

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GORKE, Ludgate Circus; E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E. C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 128, New Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORKE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SCHAWAB, QUICHE & CAMPBELL, AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., FOOCHOW, HEDGES & CO., SHANGHAI, LAM, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, MONSIA, O. HARRISON & CO., MACAO, L. A. DE GRASSE.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOSIN, Esq.

Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

O N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent per annum.

6 " 4 per cent " "

12 " 5 per cent " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 15, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....£110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-

KONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 24th September, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

12 casks CLARET.

25 cases BISQUIN DUBOUCHE & CO's

1 to 4 Star COGNAC.

32 cases CLARET, "St. Emilion," in Quarts and Pinte.

17 cases CLARET, "Larose."

3 cases CLARET, "Lafitte."

45 cases CLARET, "St. Julian."

41 cases CLARET, "St. Estephe," in Quarts and Pinte.

80 cases BRANDY.

20 cases BURGUNDY.

5 cases CHAMPAIGNE.

53 cases CLARET.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All lots, with all faults, and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 18, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell on

SATURDAY,

the 6th October, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the Spot,

7 CHINESE HOUSES, Nos. 7 to 19,

Situated at the Upper Station Street.

Ground Rent, \$14 per Annum.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES, JR.,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, September 20, 1877.

ooc

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A

HONGKONG.

AVIS.

EN vertu d'une décision du Contre-Amiral Gouverneur et Commandant en chef, en date du 10 septembre 1877:

Il sera procédé le lundi 1er octobre prochain, à sept heures du matin, dans les bureaux du Receveur des domaines de Saigon, rue Catinat, et par ses soins, le commissariat de la marine dément représenté, à la vente aux enchères publiques de la coque double et cherubine en cuivre du vaisseau le "FLEURUS."

Le prix, augmenté de 5 pour cent pour tous frais, sera payé comptant.

Les étrangers pourront prendre part à l'adjudication.

Dès le 20 septembre courant, le public sera admis à visiter le bâtiment, sur une autorisation du Commandant de la marine. Saigon, le 10 septembre 1877.

[Translation.]

BY virtue of a Decree of the Rear Admiral, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cochinchina, dated September 10th, 1877:

On MONDAY, 1st October next, at Seven o'clock in the morning, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Receveur des Domaines de Saigon, Rue Catinat, the Marine Commissariat being duly represented,

The Hull of the French Man-of-war

"FLEURUS."

Coppered and Coppered.

The purchase money, plus Five per cent for all expenses, to be paid in cash.

Foreigners will be permitted to purchase.

The Public will be admitted to inspect the Vessel from the 20th September, by authority of the Commandant de la Marine.

Saigon, 10 September, 1877.

[Translation.]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of this Society will be Held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the Year 1876, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 12, 1877.

ooc

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of this Society will be Held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Accounts for the Year 1876, and for the half year ending 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

ooc

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 17, 1877.

ooc

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20%) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

ooc

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

ooc

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

ooc

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 26th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

E. MOORE,

Act. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 18

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. SINDH, Commandant Nomedet, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and copied in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 28th September, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUHEY,

Hongkong, September 20, 1877. ocl

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALILEO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th instant. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight of Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMERY, Agent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1877. ocl

To Let.

To Let.

NO. 4, and 5, PECHIN TERRACE, ELGIN
STREET.
Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

AN OFFICE TO LET.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & CO.
Hongkong, September 15, 1877.

To Let.

TOP FLOOR of the House now occupied by M. A. HAHN, at Wan-chai. Apply on the Premises.

Hongkong, September 11, 1877.

To Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE. In CAINE Road, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUHEY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to
JOHN JACK,
East Point.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. The Dwelling House No. 8, Gough Street. The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIRK, "Blane Villa," Pek-fok-lung, Furnished. Houses Nos. 8 and 9, Peddar's Hill.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 1, 1878) the *China Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charge for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail*. The unusual success which has attended the *China Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1877.

Insurances.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large lines.

SANDER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 26, 1877. ocl

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Taels Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Taels Six Hundred Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. GIBBAY, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)
E. H. LAVENS, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)
HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq. (Messrs John Forster & Co.)
A. G. WOOD, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Secretary—HERBERT S. MORSE, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

BRANCHES,
LONDON (26, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

AGENCIES.
At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to carry on the business (established in 1863) of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1875-1877.

A Reserve Fund will be formed of Taels 400,000, by setting aside a portion of the profits at such times and in such sums as the Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:—

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set aside for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated. Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premium paid or influenced by them.

A revision of the Share List will take place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premiums or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company in pursuance of the above regulation, will be notified at least three months prior to the date fixed for any such revision of the Share List, and will have the option of disposing of their Shares in either of the following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after receipt of 12 months of withdrawal, and prior to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferred; or

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applications for Shares in the undesignated form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

Apply to
JOHN JACK,
East Point.
Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE. In CAINE Road, at present in the occupation of H. DU POUHEY, Esq. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to
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Hongkong, September 7, 1877.

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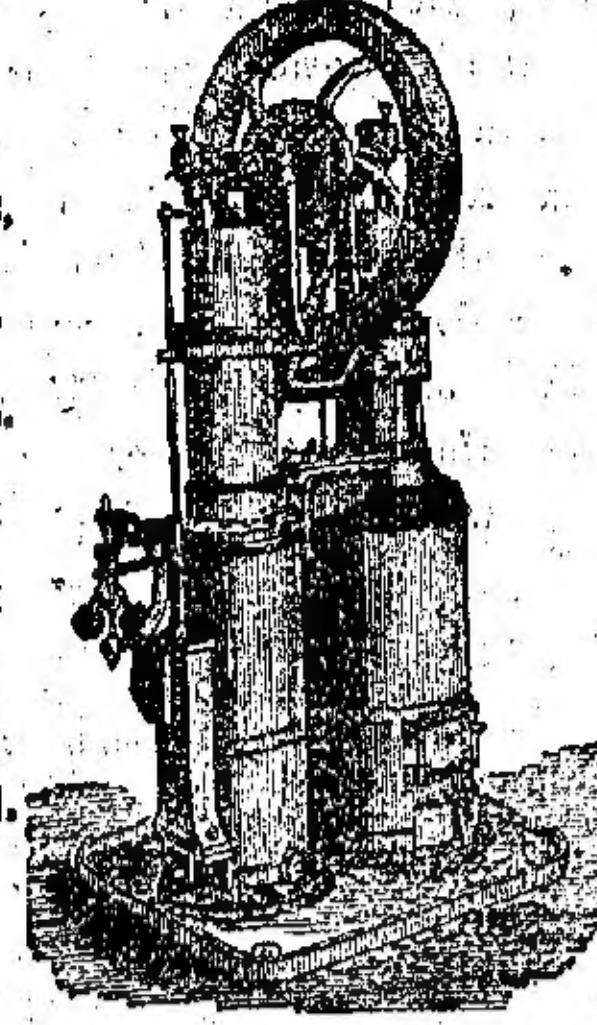
THE DWELLING HOUSE. In CAINE

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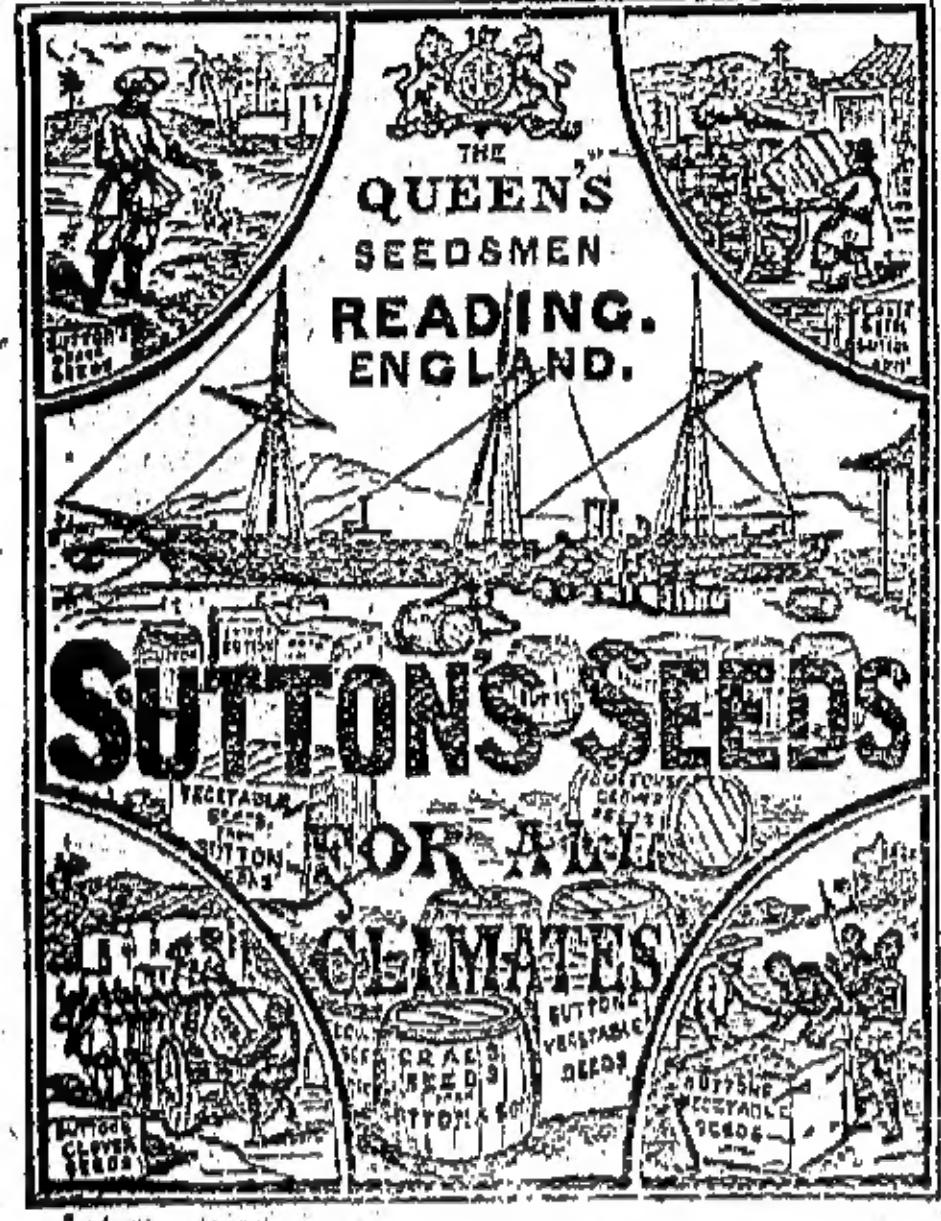
Intimations.

HOT AIR ENGINE.
SUITABLE FOR PUMPING WATER OR
WORKING PUNKAMS
IN BUNGALOWS.

SILVER MEDAL, 1876.



SKILLED
LABOUR
NOT
REQUIRED.
NO NOISE,
NO DIRT,
NO SMELL.
FREEDOM
FROM
INFLATION.
EASY
OF
TRANSPORT.
MAKERS,
HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S SEEDS
FOR ALL
CLIMATE'S
PACKED BY MESSRS.
SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order.

3mc77 1m 3mc78

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER, AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES AND CUTLERY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE BEEN POLISHED EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6d., 12d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. EACH.

OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS SOAP
(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 2D. EACH.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1D. BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
EMERY, CERAMIC, BLACK LEAD, CERAMIC
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD, GLASS, PAPER,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
3mc77 1w 52t 2m78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern
Times!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commanded to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Service, Dec. 21, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentry. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S
STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and
Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
Jams and Jellies,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
PURE SALAD OIL,
Mustard, Vinegar,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
Fresh Salmon and Herring,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
Yarmouth Blusters,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
Prepared Soups, in Tins,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
Hams and Bacon in Tins,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
Oxford and Cambridge, Sausages,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
Plum Puddings,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storkeepers.

CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
Blackwell on the labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON
16jun77 1w 52t 15jun78

**CONSUMPTION AND WASTING
DISEASES, THE MOST
EFFIGACIOUS**

**REMEDY IS
PANCREATIC
EMULSION.** The original
and genuine prepared only by
SAVOEY & MOORE,
145, New Bond-st., London.
Sold by them, and all
Chemists and Storkeepers throughout the World.

**DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER,
AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
(Ex Army Med. Staff)

**IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.**

CAUTION. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and none no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the damped functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell commanded to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Service, Dec. 21, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentry. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
68, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, that a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

It is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-meat poured in upon me, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of meat, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

50c77

**Antoine's
Unrivalled Copying Ink.**

The only Copying Ink which gives perfect copies even when a month has elapsed after a letter has been written.

**Antoine's
Modern Writing Ink.**

The only one which realises the action of blotting paper and always keeps its original colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India and throughout the World.

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Intimations.

**BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE
& BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.**

The proprietor of this justly celebrated Tobacco begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobaccos.

CAUTION. The public should be aware that these are sold in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

**PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.**

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET
POWDERS, ROSE-TOILET POW-
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
TOILET VINEGAR.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR. A pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

**RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED
EAU DE COLOGNE.**

**RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLOW-
ER WATER.**

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other
fragrant perfumes.

**RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLY-
CERINE** gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

**RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-
RINE SOAP.** BROWN WINDSOR,
HONEY, ALMOND, LAVENDER, COAL,
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or oaks.

**RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET
RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET
POWDERS,** in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADTINE cleans,
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCROME, for im-
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly
natural and permanent shade.

**N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-
parations will bear the Trade Mark.**

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to
H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,
Strand, London.

3fe77 1w 52t 2fe78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

**KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER.**

which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS
KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
and all Chemists.

The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improve-
ment on the old paper packets. In exter-
minating Beetles the success of this powder

is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by those pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S

BON BONS or Worm Tablets,

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall,
Gidea Park, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours

respectfully,

M. A. WALKER,
Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION. Whereas I am
informed of fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30ap77

CAUTION.

**J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.**

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Con-
sumers should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable dealers.

Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & CO.

31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable

Improvements.

FAIRBANKS'

SCALES

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Fitted ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851.

World's Fair, New York, 1853.

World's Fair, Paris, 1855.

World's Fair, Vienna, 1857.

World's Fair, Santiago (Chile), 1875.

World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

NEW YORK.

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LONDON, ENGL.

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BOSTON, MASS.

intimations.

Volume Sixth of the
"CHINA REVIEW."No. I.—Vol. VI.
—OF THE—"CHINA REVIEW"
CONTAINING—Chinese Studies and Official Interpretation
in the Colony of Hongkong.

Constitutional Law of the Chinese Empire.

The Tang Hou Chi, A Modern Chinese
Novel.

A Chinese Primer.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—

Chinese Marriages.

Studies in Words.

The Educational Curriculum of the
Chinese.Restoration of the Old Sounds of the
Chinese Language.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Russian Sinologists.

Assyria and China.

The Word "Swallow."

Corrigenda.—Chinese Studies and Official
Interpretation in the Colony of Hongkong.China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 1, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalrymple.

JARDINE, Matheson & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark.—

Captain.

AERELADY, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.

JARDINE, Matheson & Co.

VISCONTI MACDOFF, British 3-m. s.s.h'n'r,

Capt. Wm. Wright.—Borneo Co., Limited.

CHARTERER, American ship, Captain W.

Lull.—Siemssen & Co.

WOODVILLE, British barque, Captain

Nielsen.—Wm. Fustau & Co.

ARLETON, British barque, Captain G.

Cunningham.—Wieland & Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain

Schlerlich.—Eduard Schellhase & Co.

CONINNE, British barque, Capt. Robert

—Wieland & Co.

CHINAMAN, British barque, Capt. Mac-

Kenzie.—Chinese.

To-day's Advertisements.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.THE S. S. *Burmese* having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby requested to send their Bills of
Lading for countersignature to the Under-
signed, and to take immediate delivery of
their Goods.Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignee's risk
and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877. *scd*

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT has RETURNED, and will be
ready to receive Patients on MONDAY,
the 24th instant, until further notice, at his
Rooms, Ground Floor, HOTEL DES UNIVERSITÉS.
Office hours, 8 to 12 Noon and 2 to 4 p.m.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY
was admitted a PARTNER in our
Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, September 22, 1877.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21. *Pernambuco*, British steamer,
643, W. Hyde, Saigon Sept. 17, Rice.—
Wm. Fustau & Co.Sept. 22. *Burmese*, British steamer, 1268,
Lucky, Yokohama Sept. 3, and Nagasaki
16, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.Sept. 22. *Antenor*, British steamer, 1614,
Jones, Shanghai Sept. 15, and Foochow 20,
General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.Sept. 22. *Hart*, British gunboat, 486,
Evans, Pahkhol Sept. 18.Sept. 22. *Chun Tung*, Chinese gunboat,
from a cruise.Sept. 22. *Sun Kee*, Chinese gunboat,
from a cruise.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22. *Emma*, for Amoy.22. *Golden Horn*, for Saigon.22. *Lombardy*, for Europe, &c.22. *Douglas*, for Coast Ports.22. *Bombay*, for Yokohama.22. *Geelong*, for Shanghai.22. *Wash*, for Holkow.22. *Ceres*, for Newchwang.22. *Winkow*, for Melbourne.

CLEARED.

William Cobb, for New York.

James Shepherd, for Newchwang.

Molina, for Newchwang.

Braemar Castle, for Shanghai.

Charlitz, for Haiphong.

Quickstep, for Newchwang.

Gusta, for Newchwang.

Norna, for Swatow.

Anzai, for Guam.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per *Antenor*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs.

Prankard, Miss Moule, and 3 Chinese, for

London, and 36 Chinese for Hongkong.

Per *Pernambuco*, from Saigon, 11 Chi-

nese.

Per *Burmes*, from Yokohama, &c., 10

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Lombardy*, for Southampton, Mrs.

Aitcher, E. G. Jasper, Pr. Finnimore 23th,

S. W. Worthy, R.N.; for Galle, Mr. Far-

burst, for Singapore, Mr. Fook Sing.

From Yokohama: for Southampton, Capt.

and Mrs. Sturrock and Infant, J. King, H.

Allen, N. Wyke, J. W. Spring, J. Dickson,

J. H. Bourne, and 27 Europeans; for Cal-

cutta, D. Webster, from Shanghai, &c., for

Southampton, D. D. Murray; for Bombay,

J. L. Ogley.

Per *Burmes*, for Yokohama, &c., and15. *Effects*.

Mrs. Pollock, Lt. Coker, R.A., and Mr. Dinnedale, R.N.
Per *Beelong*, for Shanghai, Messrs. Mo-
Bain, Joseph, Midgley, R.N., Hegerty,
R.N., and Unwin.
Per *Washi*, for Holkow, 47 Chinese; for
Pahkhol, The Bishop of Victoria and Party,
Mr. David Welsh, and 4 Chinese; for Haiphong,
Mons. E. Constanti.
Per *Douglas*, for Coast Ports, 4 Euro-
peans, and 200 Chinese.
Per *Gordon Horn*, for Saigon, 200 Chinese.
To DEPART.

Per *Braemar Castle*, for Shanghai, 1
European.Per *Charlitz*, for Haiphong, 12 Chinese.Per *Gusta*, for Newchwang, 1 Chinese.Per *Quickstep*, for Newchwang, 2 Chinese.Per *Norna*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Burmese* reports:

Light winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Pernambuco* reports:

Fine weather with light N. and N.E. winds

throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Antenor* reports:

Had moderate Northerly winds to Foo-

chow, and had light unsteady winds to

Hongkong. Passed S. S. *Glenart* 6

miles South of White Dog on Sept. 20th

at noon, and the French and American

Mail Steamers off the Brothers on Sept.

21st at 8 a.m.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest

London and Colonial Papers:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE:

AT HONGKONG.

When left. Name. From. Remarks.

Feb. 5. *Castiz*, Cardiff (Brest Feb. 23

Mar. 17. D. Mc. Park, Sunderland v. Sp'rs

Atre, New York

19. *Cymus*, Cardiff for Canton22. *Hildeg*, Cardiff27. *Futura*, Antwerp28. *Rothe*, Cardiff29. *Vega*, HamburgMay 2. *Staghound*, Liverpool10. *David*, Antwerp11. *North*, Cardiff12. *Clarendon*, Melbourne13. *Sophie*, Liverpool14. *Meteor*, Hamburg15. *Melusine*, Penarth26. *Mertha Jackson*, Liverpool26. *Alexandra*, Penarth27. *Erie*, Liverpool28. *C. R. Bishop*, Falmouth30. *Clunum*, PenarthJune 2. *Marco Polo*, London4. *Mabrek*, Liverpool4. *Fugla-a-Ballaugh*, London7. *Ruudhull Castle*, Cuxhaven7. *Edmund Brunm*, Portsmouth9. *Emstone*, London11. *Candida*, Cardiff18. *Dartmouth*, Pearl14. *Derbyshire*, Cardiff14. *Halicon*, Cardiff18. *Henry Lippett*, New York19. *City of Halifax*, London19. *Lord of the Isles*, Penarth21. *Cara*, Penarth22. *R. C. Rickmers*, London23. *Ciba*, Penarth24. *Clunum*, Liverpool25. *Leander*, New York26. *Bolles Morse*, New York27. *Wynne*, Liverpool28. *Amoy*, New York29. *Wynne*, Liverpool30. *Wynne*, London31. *Wynne*, New York32. *Wynne*, New York33. *Wynne*, New York

Li, and the two may have been mixed up together. That gentleman is still quietly in London and must have been amused at reading of his doings in Berlin. I understand that the Envys here take great interest in the public papers and seem to be fully alive to the important influence which they exert. Steps are of course taken to keep them *au courant* with all that goes on "in their field," and I have no doubt that the magnates of the Tsing Yamen are in consequence also kept very well posted up.

Great disappointment is felt here among all those connected with China at the news of the intended closing of the Woosung railway by the Chinese officials. To some the intelligence was not unexpected, as it was thought that from the first the purchase of the line was really only the prelude to shutting it up. But it seems really nothing less than ridiculous to keep the line open just long enough to let people see very clearly that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of railways in China, and that they are likely to be popular with the people at large, and then arbitrarily to put down the first attempt which has been made to introduce them. This action will not tend very much to improve the chances of placing the Chinese loan which has recently been concluded upon the market here, as is understood to be under contemplation; as certainly the credit of China must depend upon her taking some steps to develop the country and after the severe experience which they have had of other regenerable countries, financiers will not be disposed to lend money to a nation persistently determined to resist all changes on her efforts and antiquated regime.

An elaborate paper upon the finances of Japan has been published in the Blue Book form by Mr. Mounsey, the Secretary to our Legation at Yedo. It represents the state of affairs as much better than has been generally supposed to be the case. The information is based mainly upon statements from the Second Finance Minister, who ought of course to be the best authority; but Japanese official statements have lost much weight since the misrepresentations with regard to the news of the rebellion have become known.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company have published their statement at Copenhagen for the half year ending the 30th June. It is generally looked upon as favourable and a good dividend is anticipated.

The silk market still continues in a marvellously depressed state. People are quite unable to account for it as all the "figures" are calculated to lead to an opposite state of affairs, the supplies both in China and Japan and from the Continent being far below that of average years. The real cause of the depression is, no doubt, the general stagnation of trade—"things being bad"—and people consequently but little disposed to spend money in articles of luxury. There can be no general revival of trade until affairs on the continent are more settled, and the prospect of this unfortunately appears somewhat distant.

Police Intelligence.

(From the Hon. C. May.)

22nd September, 1877.

"NO SAVVY ME?"

Lo Achu, a servant, was charged by P. C. Mahomed Jan, No. 523, with creating a disturbance in front of the Po Lok Theatre. A row was going on inside when the watchman called the Policeman in to disperse the assemblage outside. The defendant was told to go away, upon which he said to the Constable "you no savvy me?" But he was told to go away again, when he said "I will summon you." The Constable replied "do so, but go away." The defendant thereupon took hold of him by the coat and wanted to take his number. As he continued to be noisy, the Constable took him to the Station. The defendant said he was leaving the Theatre when he was struck by the Constable without any cause whatever. Fined 50 cents.

NO PASS.

Pang Ajuk and Lee Ashing were brought up for being out without passes. The 1st defendant offered 70 cents to the Constable to release him. Fined \$1 and 10 cents respectively; the 70 cents offered as bribe forfeited to the Poor Box.

A DISOBEDIENT SERVANT.

Wong Awei, a servant, was charged by his master Mr. John Kennedy, the proprietor of a Livery stable, with disobedience of orders. About 7 p.m. on the 21st he called the defendant to arrange a table for dinner when the defendant refused to come, although he was told to do so three times. The defendant said he had scarcely finished his dinner when the complainant called him to arrange a table. He replied it was not the proper time to do so yet, and that he would do it at 8.30, so as to be ready for dinner at 7 p.m. The defendant got angry, pulled him out of the room, and struck him. Fined \$2.

LARCENY.

Wong Ashik, a bricklayer, was charged by Inspector Grey with having stolen on the 20th September last, certain articles of wearing apparel from the dwelling house of Mr. Hyndman, No. 10 Wyndham Street, the property of the servants of that gentleman. The prisoner was further charged with stealing two pocket handkerchiefs from the same premises this morning. The Inspector applied for a remand. Remanded till the 25th inst.

LARCENY.

Ho Asan, a widow, was charged by Leong Ako, a woman of easy virtue, with stealing a quantity of jewellery and clothing from her. On the 8th August or 1st September, the complainant went to visit a friend of hers at the Mosque, in whose house she met the defendant, whom she invited to pay her a visit. The defendant did so and remained in the house of the host for several days. On the 8th instant, the complainant wanted to go to Canton and went on board the steamer with the defendant, but as it was blowing hard that day, the steamer did not leave the wharf at the regular time. The complainant came ashore again and asked the defendant to return to her house. She replied that she would not, but that she would go to see some friends of hers. They then parted company, but on looking into her wardrobe, the complainant found that she had lost a quantity of clothing and jewellery. The defendant came back to see her the day before yesterday, and complainant came up with the thief, but she denied it. The complainant then told her to come again the following day as she had something important to say to her. She left, and meantime a friend of the complainant came, and the complainant told her of the loss. She at once said that she went up to Canton with the defendant the other day and saw her pawn two gold coins and other things at a pawnshop at Canton. The defendant came yesterday in pursuit of appointment. The complainant charged her with the robbery. She denied it at first, but afterwards she produced two pawn tickets and said they were for some of the things she stole from her. The complainant then reported to the Police and had her taken into custody. Remanded till Thursday next.

Singapore.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Singapore, 15th Sept., 1877.

Our chronic dullness in this neglected Colony of "acting" officials is relieved for the nonce by speculations as to what will be the course of policy of our new Governor, Sir William Robinson, who is expected to arrive here by the end of October. From all accounts, Sir William is a cautious man who steadily adheres to inactions from Downing Street, and, as our late Governor was, sometimes disposed to kick over the traces, the change will be a relief to the mind of Lord Carnarvon. The Administrator, naturally, rests and is thankful. When one comes to look at the matter with a non-official eye it seems like gross neglect of these important Settlements, to which are now virtually attached the whole of the Malayan Peninsula, that the present in the third Governor we have had within the last four years. How on earth is it possible for a Governor, however excellent a *diplomat*, to master the complicated arrangements with the Native States, under, at least, a year, and when one has established himself on a fair basis he is drafted away to fresh fields. Such was the case with Sir Andrew Clarke, and has been the case with Sir William Jervois. But it would appear mercantile Colonies are made for officials, not officials for mercantile Colonies—"Whatever is, is right."

The London & China Express, I notice, has referred to a grievance under which we labour here, the *acting* appointment of officials without the slightest consideration as to their capacity for their offices. With the exception of the Colonial Secretary, every office here is now filled by others than their owners. The Treasury has appropriated to itself our Post-Master General, whose well-known frugality happily enables him to balance his own cash successfully, a difficult operation generally; but in what other respects his brilliance may display itself I am unable to divine. Then a gentleman whose talents seem to be universal fills the Post-Master General's place, though I believe, except in the ordinary labour of posting a letter, he had never entered a post office before. Then we have an Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, who is a host in himself, and must be spoken of "with bated breath," while the Public Works Department, including the erection of our Water Works—a Herculean task which has taken 20 years to accomplish—is delegated to the tender mercies of a junior whose early mission was the sea. True welfare a fixture in the person of the Colonial Secretary, who is worth the whole lot put together, who is the double-distilled essence of a gentleman, a scholar, and an able man to boot. Coming from the good old stock of the Douglasses, having had the advantage of a University (Oxford) education, and blessed with common sense, we have an official prize not easily obtainable, and we shall all regret to lose him when he will be taken from us, as he is sure to be, to fill some Governorship. In the line of fixtures, though, I forgot to mention the Master Attendant, whose civility is of world-wide repute; I almost wish I could mention him in the category of the *acting* officials too.

The Colonial Secretary, who has lately had a servant, and published his journal of his visit in the Straits Times, has made public a piece of information which has created a sensation among us. Five chiefs of the Malayan States, were, at the suggestion of Sir William Jervois, to have received five handsome sums suitably inscribed as a gift from Her Majesty in consideration of the friendliness and good faith shown to the Government during the disturbances in the Peninsula, after the murder of Mr. Birch. The swords had arrived here when, lo and behold, it was discovered that most, if not all, of these chiefs were concerned in a plot to assassinate Sir William Jervois when he visited the States. The details, indeed, were arranged, the very spears were in readiness for the deed; and it was only owing to the faint-heartedness of Sultan Abdulla, who at the last moment failed to give the necessary sign, raising his hand to his head, that this dastardly act had not been committed. What will our humanitarian friends who would assist "Mrs. Jelby" in her holy mission of providing blankets for the "Borribobla blacks" say to this piece of amiable friendship and hospitality, I wonder. Also! the poor native is hardly dealt with. Perhaps Sir George Campbell or Sir Charles Dilke will bewail the hard treatment to which these valiant chiefs have been subjected in not having got their swords from the Queen. While upon this by the way, may I mention that it was Mr. Plunkett, your present Registrar, who gleamed the whole of the information which has brightened us up in our knowledge of many of the treacheries of the Perak Sultans and Chiefs, on the occasion of a commission which sat in Perak to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Birch's murder, and of which he was the principal member.

The "Celestials" are now pouring in here in shoals, and they are welcome. There is plenty of demand for labour, and by and bye when enterprising "pioneers" shall have established themselves in Perak, and the other native states, the resources of which are considerable, the Chinese coolies will be a great acquisition. The Protectors of China, however, seem to be doing nothing; the bill for the protection of immigrants has become law, but I believe the Government do not like to enforce it. The fact is there is a wholesale horror here of hastily putting into force fresh measures in any way affecting the Chinese, and since the unprofitable bungling displayed upon the establishment of the sub-post office, for which

the then Post-Master General is to be thanked, there exists a constant dread of a repetition of the riot which heralded the advent of the Post Office and which would be possible should barracones rear their heads here.

The leading Chinese know well how to work their cards and how to dupe the coolies.

Singapore has almost lost its identity as an English settlement: were it not that the eye is sometimes relieved by the sight of the gold tassel round an official's hat-band, a stranger landing here might imagine himself in Pekin or some other large Chinese city. The Celestials not only "squat" all over the Island, but have encroached most successfully upon the domains of trade which Europeans fondly imagined would always be theirs; three-fourths of the property is in their hands, and when any lease falls in the property is at once bought up, sometimes at immense prices, and appropriated to the erection of Chinese shop-houses. With this view hotels are threatened, and looking for the new order of things. If an old inhabitant were to return among us, he would find to his horror that our most fashionable Belgravian localities are becoming either Chinese streets or being " requisitioned" as Chinese burial grounds. Lord Macaulay was wrong; it will be "Ah Sin," adorned with a pig-tail and a billy-cock, who will "squat" upon London Bridge and gloat over the ruins of St. Pauls.

Conqueror's inquests are queer institutions. When the celebrated Bravo case first attracted attention there was some talk in England of abolishing them. Here I think they are necessary; but the verdicts which they return are sometimes extraordinary. A Chinaman here, in a high position, had the weakness to quarrel with his mistress; she "checked" him, it appears, as much as Botley did Artemus Ward, and he complained to the Police of her conduct and asked that they should be separated. The police did not see their way to assist him so readily as he had anticipated, and he went his way sorrowing. On the next day he was found dead, a fact which was not discovered for eight or nine days afterwards. The body was exhumed, an inquest held, and the Superintendent and Inspector of Police having given evidence, the fact of the complaint made to them and their advice, and the doctor having stated that the woman in his opinion died from the effects of sulphate of copper, which he found in large quantities in the stomach, the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. There was not a particle of evidence brought forward to show that the woman might not herself have taken the poison, and the verdict could in no way have assisted the ends of justice, because the Chinaman had already been in custody and been charged before the Police. If the Jury returned the verdict owing to the circumstances of the woman's "protector" having complained to them, then it should have been against him or an open verdict returned. But then, Juries even in Singapore are sometimes intractable.

What is H. E. Mr. Poppe Hennessy doing in Hongkong to put all your backs up? I know nothing much of Mr. Hennessy's gubernatorial career, but my duties often took me to the House of Commons some years ago, I am afraid to say how many, and I then watched with interest the steady but sure advance of Mr. Hennessy, then member, of his party and in fact of the whole House. Many a time have I admired his genuine Irish eloquence when descanting, most ably and most honestly, upon the wrongs of Poland, eloquence which won for him the friendship of his chief and the respect of every lover of liberty in Europe. So much were his labours appreciated that he received an address of hearty thanks signed by every Polish lady, both in and out of Poland. Whatever faults Mr. Hennessy may have, depend upon it, dishonesty of purpose is not among them. I have read of him being called a "pet" of Mr. Disraeli's, but Mr. Disraeli was not accustomed to make pets even among his own party unless they displayed more than ordinary ability. I sincerely trust you and he will get on well together.

"LOOK TO YOUR NOSE."

(Graphic.)

This is a very common expression, but there is more in it than at first meets the eye. Noseology is a neglected science. Dr. Watts wrote—

"The mind's the standard of the man."

Noseologists have a different idea. Their great apostle, Mr. Sloane, thought that the nose is the true means to point to the loadstone of heart and mind alike. It is the most prominent outcome of the inner nature. It attaches to itself all the mental superiority of the human cosmogony.

The varieties of noses are legion—the shades of difference are multifarious, even in noses with a like general outline. These differences are perceptible, yet in many cases so faintly so that one would almost need to go into logarithms to estimate precisely. The contour of the face affects noses greatly, and a like pattern of nose on a fair man presents a difference of appearance upon a dark; and on fair and dark alike the weather, worry or sickness makes a wonderful alteration. Into the minutiae of noses, however, there is little need to enter, as most observers can take stock of them after a description of the four generic types. As the study progresses the types can be divided and subdivided according to the keenness of the observations of the reader. The generic order of noses is here put thus—

1. The Fag.

2. The Roman.

3. The Grecian, or Composita Order.

& The Grecian.

The pig nose, pur si simple, it will readily be admitted by all—except, perhaps, its possessor—in no means an attractive feature in the face, especially if the upward curve starts about a third of the distance from whence the organ is elongated by the forehead. There are pig noses, especially in Irishmen, if not too much elevated skyward, which are not without honour if they happen to be set off with twinkling eyes or light grey eyes; but the "diamonds" at each side are not expressive, the pig nose is almost next to repulsive. As a rule, from a pig nose supplementary wrinkles are the rule when the person is in a state of anger or distress. The owner of the common pig is seldom a brilliant individual, but if he happens to possess talents it may almost be accepted as an axiom that he is overbearing. Not infrequently he is laborious, anxious to learn, but rarely can get further than an uncomprehending mere. The common pig has something like the ferocity of the bulldog about it with the vacillating nature of the pig in the canine species. The owner of the uncommon pig by no means bears up bad a character. There is

something more intellectual about him, although it is said by noseologists that he is a combination between a prize-fighter and a drunken politician, and it would go against the grain to declare that "no one with an uncommon pig nose could be either a sculptor, a poet, or a painter." Recent history has told us very differently.

The common Roman nose is held in little repute by those who are attempting to revive this unhappily neglected science of noseology. From the bridge it is rounded off to the tip. It is not very marked after the fashion of the late Iron Duke, the mind is not of the highest order, it barely rises above mediocrity, the man owner of the nose, it should be understood, and bedizens itself on breast and fingers with gaudy jewels. The uncommon Roman nose is altogether of a different calibre. There is a something about it which must assert itself if culture has been added to the proboscis. It is a kind of nose which overcomes all opposition, which has enabled man to conquer mortal achievements—"to mould the world to their will." Notably to use Sloane's words in our own century, Napoleon and Wellington are in the possession of such noses. "Napoleon knew the secrets of noseology, he knew what advantages there were in a good Roman nose. He selected his generals, and put them into places of trust and confidence by the length and height of their noses. The Duke of Wellington, one of the most illustrious of warriors in times ancient or modern, had a strikingly remarkable Roman nose. By this nose he conquered Napoleon, and in that nose saved Britain from becoming a province of France. May he ever have such a nose in emergencies," and so on.

The Grecian nose, straighter than the Roman, lacks the fiery energy. It is more characteristic of amiability and refinement. It indicates passion, too, but its real passion means not the sword or the spear, but the love of Apollo and the brush of Apelles. Byron fought and died for that nose, yet swallowed under protest.

But it is a comfort to think that there are other noses not so bad as the pig, nor so vainglorious as the Roman, but possessing in a mixed degree the best qualities of all, guided by a wise discretion. This in noseology is called the Composite nose, and it is the sort that is generally met with in the streets. "It should run in a direct angle," we are told, from the forehead, should be straight, regular, and of a good size. "Facts prove and circumstances confirm that this order is suited for attaining eminence in any of the arts and sciences, in the senate, or the bar, in commerce or in inns."

The topor's nose speaks for itself. It is not by any means comely, but there is a certain amount of jollity about it which even Sir Wilfrid Lawson could scarcely fail to appreciate in presence of the owner. It beepsack sack more than solid.

Flat noses are held in less esteem by noseologists than any other pattern. It is argued that the flatness of the nose indicates flatness of mind, and that no nation of flat noses have ever made their way upon the earth. So far as we understand by civilization this idea cannot be satisfactorily disputed.

It needs no ghost from the grave to tell that hooked nose behind which is set the keen eye belongs to the race of the Father of the Faith—that race which, enduring much contumely and cruel persecution through long centuries, persevered through all its trials, trials, and shocking sufferings in accumulating that powerful agency called lustre to such an amount that it may almost safely be said to rule the world. Sloane has a wonderful appreciation of this nose. He is more eloquent abut it than of any of the others, taking it from a pecuniary stand-point. He asks where are the Pharaohs, and then says, "That nose which toiled and strained under the whip of a task-master still exists in all its hooked rotundity, as large and as well defined as ever, whilst the nasal organ of the oppressor has vanished, and nowhere exists save in the remains of its sculpture."

LONDON GOSSIP.

London, Aug. 17th.

Not long ago an officer of the London School Board was crossing Covent Garden Market at a late hour, when he found a little fellow making his bed for the night in a fruit basket. "Would you not like to go to school and be well cared for?" asked the officer. "No," replied the urchin. "But do you know that I am one of the people who are authorised to take up little boys whom I find as you, and take them to school?" "I know you are, old chap, but your husband will often neglect her to catch his train."

Punch gives the following instance of "catching a Tartar":—Governess: "Do you know, Ernest, that I heard of a little boy not older than you who can read and write well, and who has begun Latin?" Ernest: "Oh, I say, what a jolly good teacher he must have!"

Sir Henry Thompson has hit on a new method of spending his holiday. He has constructed a houseboat, charmingly fitted and furnished; and in it, accompanied by his accomplished daughter, he is about to start on a sketching tour on the Thames.

A few days ago a marriage was celebrated in St. Augustine's Church, Shaw Street, Liverpool, and as a part of the preparations Mr. William Stevenson, upholsterer, received orders from the bride's mother to lay down a roll of crimson baize from the door of the church along the aisle to the place where the important and interesting proceedings of the day were to take place. After the ceremony (says the *Leeds Mercury*) Mr. Stevenson went to pick up his crimson cloth from the aisle with the view of carrying it away. He succeeded in getting it into a roll, which he shouldered, and had got the length of the door when he was suddenly pulled up by the sexton, who seized the cloth and told him to leave it in the church. The owner naturally asked the reason of this stoppage, and the answer was to the effect that the cloth having been brought into the church and used there, had been made holy according to his theory, and having thus been consecrated could not again be removed without an act of sacrilege being committed. An ecclesiastical "pig."

The "pig" then began then representative of the church militant and the righteous owner of the goods. Each managed to seize the baize a few yards apart, and began pulling it with might and main—the sexton to get it inside, and Mr. Stevenson to get it outside the sacred edifice. The "pig" took place just at the door of the church, and a large crowd of people soon gathered to witness the novel contest of Right v. Might. The people cheered and laughed; some cried "Shame!" but meanwhile the two combatants continued to pull with all their strength, until it became evident that very soon there would be nothing but shreds and

patches left to fight about. Mr. Stevenson, after employing his powers of persuasion and other means to no purpose for a long time, at length left his cloth under protest, and it was deposited in the vestry to await further steps which he will take.

Heard at Deauville, a stone's throw from Trouville. Two pretty French actresses are busily engaged in studying a war map, and looking for the most celebrated places. "Moscow," says one of the two, "I can't find Moscow. How provoking!" "You stupid," replies the other. "Don't you know Moscow was burned half a century ago?" Her Majesty in Council has sanctioned the establishment in the way of a certain number of torpedo lieutenants, instructors, and artificers. The lieutenants will be selected from amongst officers who have completed a year's service at sea, and have passed through a course of instruction at the Royal Naval College. They will then undergo a thorough course of training in the special torpedo ship at Portsmouth, and, on examination, will be granted certificates of the first or second class, according to their fitness

Portfolio.

NINETEENTH CENTURY IMPROVEMENTS.

BY EMILY ROGERS.

Friends? Where's the mortal who's got one? Who owns to a treasure so rare? The race is extinct—there is not one—They've long ago vanished in air. Old friends of the past are succeeded By acquaintances, true, by the score; But they don't supply quite what is needed, And I'm tempted to own a bore. True friends and good neighbours existed Some centuries back, I dare say; But materials of which they consisted Are quite out of fashion to-day.

Hearts? I've a dim recollection Of having once read of such things; But relinquished for gold, by election, They happily found themselves wings. So, in spite of the dictates of Cupid, Who argued the point, but in vain, We ignore them as useless and stupid, And mortals who have them insane. Thank heaven, however, such madness Is now so frequently seen, And we own with a triumphant gladness That for years such a case has not been.

Truth? Why it's just a delusion Which poets and fools talk about, But 'twere wiser to make no allusion To that whose existence I doubt; Or at any rate, taking for granted, There once was a fragment on earth, It never took root, being planted Without due regard to its worth. And I think, and none seem to doubt it, At the present enlivening age, That they get on much better without it Who its services never engage.

Nature? She's long since been banished,—We didn't approve of her plans, And now every trace of her's vanished—Her reign is succeeded by man's, I fear our improvements are flying A little too far, and too fast; Indeed, I expect we'll be trying To improve upon Heaven at last! Improvement, once free, who shall bind her? Where will she her arrows not cast? And nature once lost who shall find her, Or call back the old-fashioned past? —From "The Ivy Wreath."

CULTURE.

It has become fashionable to be cultivated, and hence comes the din of culture that forever fills our ears; yet the harm coming from its commonness is not merely the social blight it causes, but the fact that it gives rise to mistaken notions about what culture is. Encouragement is given to the notion that culture need but skin-deep; that it is an accomplishment like dancing or wood-carving and not the serious education of a good part of the mind. It is really a development of what runs great risk of being neglected; it is the rounding of the whole man; but if life is breathed into what would otherwise be unused members, the individuality is enlarged and strengthened by forming new sympathies and by acquiring new means of enjoyment. This enjoyment must certainly lie in real appreciation of what is good and admirable, and not in the consciousness of the speaker that he, or it may be she, is uttering the opinion with which every one will soon be agreeing. To take an example, the exchange of enthusiastic comments on the profundity of certain forms of musical expression is but a trifling pleasure in comparison with real enjoyment of the music; but that the two are incongruous, but sometimes perhaps the rapture is expressed more strongly than it is felt. An ardent heart will not rest satisfied with the knowledge that the Belvedere Apollo and the Laocoön are fine statues, but that in the present century excessive admiration of them is a mark of faulty training; nor yet be contented with paying reverence to Sir Walter Scott as a harmless, kindly old man. With a craze for writing unreadable novels. The aim of education and culture is not to get lost in the utterance of such ready-made opinions, nor yet to nourish unseemly pride in such cheap methods of impressing upon the ignorant, but in the place of all this pretence to put the genuine expression of opinions which shall be felt and not learned by rote. Culture is not a code of mental etiquette which amthers all original feeling beneath a superficial array of accomplishments. So long as this mistaken view is held, independence of thought becomes a flaw like color-blindness; worse than this, all chance is lost of strengthening the mind by the natural and healthy process of getting rid of old errors. In the place of normal growth the victim of faulty cultivation has thrust upon him a succession of formulas, and he learns early to comply with the demands of his special coterie. The preposterous wisdom of the young is far from being the only result; the old become preoccupied, overwise, and impatient of anything but the results of study. Various forms of affectation assert themselves; innocent people who are really anxious to do better are led astray to join the band which consider itself alone wise and of good repute.—Contributors' Club in Atlantic for July.

MARK TWAIN AT NIAGARA.

Niagara Falls is one of the finest structures in the world. I have been visiting this favourite watering-place recently for the first time, and was well pleased.

A gentleman who was with me said it was customary to be disappointed in the falls, but that subsequent visits were sure to set that all right. He said it was so with him. He said that the first time he went, his fare was so much higher than the falls that the falls appeared insignificant. But that is all regulated now.

The sources of information are not meagre at Niagara Falls. You're something in doubt what you ought to do, but you're seldom in doubt concerning what you must do. If an infant can read, that infant is measurably safe in Niagara.

If you room at the hotel you will find your course marked out in the most convenient way, by means of placards on the walls like these:

"Pull the bell-rope gently, but don't jerk."

"Bolt your door."

"Don't scrape matches on the walls or furniture."

"Turn off your gas when you retire."

"Tie up your dog."

"If you put your boots outside the door, they will be blisked; but the house will not be responsible for their return."

This is a confusing and tanglesome proposition, because it moves you to deliberate

long and painfully as to whether it will really be any object to you to have your boots blisked unless they are returned.

"Give you key to the omnibus driver if you forget and carry it off with you."

Outside the hotel, wherever you wander, you are intelligently assisted by the signs. You cannot come to grief as long as you are in your right mind with so many instructions to keep track of. For instance:

"Keep off the grass."

"Don't climb the trees."

"Hands off the vegetables."

"Don't hitch your horse to the shrubbery."

"Visit the Cave of the Winds."

"Have your portrait taken in your carriage."

"Forty per cent. in gold levied on all peanuts and other Indian curiosities purchased in Canada."

"Photographs of the Falls taken here."

"Visitors will please notify the superintendent of any neglect on the part of employees to charge for commodities. (No inattention of this kind is observed.)"

"Don't throw stones down; there might be people below." "The proprietors will not be responsible for parties who jump over the falls." (More shirking of responsibility—it appears to be the prevailing thing here.)

I always had a high regard for the signers of the Declaration of Independence; but now they did not really seem to amount to much along with the signers of Niagara Falls.

To tell the truth, the multitude of signs annoyed me. It was because I noticed at last they were prohibiting the very thing I was just wanting to do.

I desired to roll on the grass: the signs prohibited it. I longed to smoke: a sign prohibited it. And I was just in the act of throwing a stone over to astonish and pulverize such parties as might be picnicking below, when a sign I had just mentioned forbade that. Even that satisfaction was denied me, and I was a friendless orphan.

There was no resource now but to seek consolation from the flowing bowl. I drew my flask from my pocket, but it was all in vain. A sign confronted me, which said:

"No drinking allowed on these premises."

On that spot I might have perished of thirst but for the saving words of an honoured maxim that flitted through my memory at that moment: "All signs fail in dry times." Common law takes precedence of the statutes; I was saved.

The noble red man had always been a darling of mine. I love to read about him in tale and legends and romance.

I love to read of his inspired sagacity, and of his love of the wife, free life of mountain and forest, and his grand truthfulness, his hatred of treachery, and his general nobility of character, and his statesmanlike metaphorical speech, and his oracular loves for the dusky maiden, and the picturesque pomp of his dress and accoutrements.

When I found the shops at Niagara Falls full of dainty beadwork and stunning mosaics, and equally stunning toy figures representing human beings who carried their weapons in holes bored in their arms and bodies shaped like a pie, I was filled with emotion. I knew that now I was going to come face to face with the noble red man.

A lady-clerk in the shop told me, indeed, that all her grand array were made by the Indians, and there were plenty about the falls, and that they were friendly, and that it would not be dangerous to speak to them.

I came upon a camp of them gathered in the shade of a great tree, making mosaics, and addressed them in the following language of friendship:—

"Noble Red Men, Brave Grand Sachem, War Chiefs, Squaws, and High-yo Muck-Mucks, the pale-face from the land of the setting sun greets you. You, Beneficent Peacock, you Devourer of Mountains, you Roaring Thunder-gust—the pale-face from beyond the great waters greets you all."

"War and pestilence have thinned your ranks and destroyed your once proud nation. Poker and seven-up and a vain modern excuse for soap (unknown to your glorious ancestors) have depleted your purses; Appropriating in simplicity the property of others has gotten you into trouble. Misrepresenting facts in yourainless innocence has damaged your reputation with the soulless usurper. Trading with 40-rod whisky, to enable you to get drunk and tomahawk your families, has played the everlasting mischief with the picturesque pomp of your dress, and here you are, in the broad light of the nineteenth century, gotten up like the ragtag and bobtail of the purloins of New York. For shame! Remember your ancestors! Recall their mighty fate! Remember Uncas, and Red Jacket, and Hole-in-the-Day, and Horace Greeley. Emulate their achievements! Unwrap yourselves under my banner. Noble savages, illustrations guttersnipes!"

"Down with him!"

"Scalp the blaggard!"

"Hang him!"

"Drown him!"

It was the quickest operation that I ever saw. I simply saw a sudden dash in the air of clubs, brickbats, fists, bead-baskets, and mosaics—a single dash, and they all appeared to hit me at once, and no two of them in the same place.

In the next instant the entire tribe was upon me. They tore all the clothes off of me, they broke all my arms and legs, they gave me a thumb that dented the top of my head till it would hold coffee like a saucer, and then, to crown their disgraceful proceedings and add insult to injury, they threw me over the Horseshoe Fall, and I got wet.

About ninety-nine or a hundred feet from the top the remains of my vest caught on a projecting rock, and I was almost drowned before I could get loose.

I then fell, and brought up in a world of foam at the foot of the fall, whose cold and bubbly mass towered up several inches above my head.

Of course I got into the eddy. I sailed round and round it 44 times, chasing a chip and gaining on it—each round trip a half-mile—reaching the same bush on the bank 44 times, and just exactly missing it by a hair's-breadth every time.

At last a man walked down and sat down close to that bush, and put a pipe in his mouth, and lit a match, and followed me with one eye, and kept the other on the match, while he sheltered it in his hands from the wind. Presently a puff of wind blew it out.

The next time I swept around him he said:—

"Heck to your place; Graves," he cried.

"We came up here to keep a look-out, not to sky-scraper."

"As before—no response."

The form was now upon the yard, crawling along the branch towards the yard.

"Heck to your place; Graves," he cried.

"We came up here to keep a look-out, not to sky-scraper."

"As before—no response."

The form was now upon the yard, crawling out towards the young man, apparently all four."

Thomas, knowing his comrade not to be a very active gymnast, was surprised. It also struck him that as well as he could see in the darkness, the proportions of his friend had strangely increased in size.

Another series of responses him,

"When I came round again I said:—

"Excuse the seemingly impertinent onus of a drowning man, but will you explain this singular conduct of yours?"

"With pleasure. I am the coroner. Don't hurry on my account; I can wait for you. I wish I had a match."

"Take my place and I'll go and get you one," I said.

He declined. This lack of confidence on his part created a coolness between us, and from that time forward I avoided him.

It was my idea, in case anything happened to me, to so time the occurrence as to throw my custom into the hands of the opposition coroner over on the American side.

At last a policeman came along and arrested me for disturbing the peace by yelling for help.

The judge fined me, but I had the advantage of him. My money was with my partitions, which were with the Indians.

Thus I escaped. I am now lying in a very critical condition—at least I am lying any way, critical or not.

I am hurt all over, but I cannot tell the extent yet, because the doctor is not taking the inventory.

He will make out my manifest this evening. However, thus far, he thinks only six of my wounds are fatal. Don't mind the others.

Upon regarding my right mind I said:—

"It is an awfully savage tribe of Indians that do the headwork and mosaics for Niagara Falls, doctor. Where do they come from?"

I shall not be able to finish my remarks about Niagara Falls until I get better.

A COMBAT ALONE.

(Once a Week)

A small United States war vessel, the Winthrop, with five guns, was cruising off the coast of Africa in search of a slave, which had been reported to have lately sailed from Hayti, West Indies. One day a strong gale drove the vessel seaward.

Captain Williams, who commanded, just saved her by dropping both anchors within about twenty fathoms of the coast of Guinea, a few miles below Cape Palmas. The vessel dragging, he was finally obliged to anchor by the stern. This held the ship, although she was now scarcely fifteen feet from land, right under a huge tree, one of the branches of which almost touched her yard.

Darkness gradually gathered. Soon the gale abated, although the heavens were yet black with clouds hiding the moon, and throwing an impenetrable gloom over all objects.

Suddenly strange noises filled the woods, extending some way back from the rocky shore, near which the craft was anchored.

The crew listened with wonder.

Unearthly screams and shrieks, mingled with a peculiar hissing, was heard.

"Don't like that," said Capt. Williams.

"The woods must be full of natives, who, perhaps, take us for the slaves, and are meditating an attack. Clear away the quarter-boat, and have it ready to board the boat and the long-boat, Mr. Davis, and both manned with good men, well armed. We must look into this matter."

"Aye, aye, sir," answered Mr. Davis, who was the first lieutenant.

The beast again struck him, and strove to clutch his white neck in its terrible fangs.

Thomas, however, drawing far back, the monster only got his jacket in its teeth.

He writhed himself quickly from it, to receive upon his breast a blow that knocked him over. He clutched the yard. The gorilla, bending over, would the next moment have caught his whole head in his huge jaws, but for his letting himself quickly down to the stirrup.

There he clung for a moment, out of the reach of his enemy. The latter, however, now winding its limbs round the yard, stooped over, and a second time came near getting its jaw over his head.

Fortunately, a loose rope, one of the gaskets, was near the young man, who, now clutching the yard, lowered himself along the rope to the end, and there hung suspended, six feet below the spar, and fifty feet from the deck.

The gorilla, with horrible cries of rage, at once commenced gnawing at the rope, seemingly determined to destroy in this way its antagonist, who had got beyond the reach of its fangs and claws.

Thomas realized the full peril of his situation.

Right beneath him lay a spare anchor, upon which he must fall when the strands of the rope should part.

In the pale moonbeams, the eyeballs of the hairy beast above him seemed to glow with a green lustre, as his teeth snapped at the cord. One of the strands was already cut through. In one minute all would be over.

Hanging thus between life and death, Thomas had given up all hope, when he heard the simultaneous crack of many rifles; and, with one long, wild scream, the gorilla fell, whizzing past him, crashing to the deck with four bullets in its body.

The three latter were in their berths, sleeping so soundly that the report of a canon could hardly have wakened them.

The midshipman, Mr. Thomas, and Graves, the master's mate, mounted to the cross-trees.

"I say," said Graves, "only look here. I can get right up this tree. This is being pretty close ashore, my boy."

"Yes," said Thomas; "but you had better stop where you are. Don't be as foolish as that!"

"Something to talk about, my boy," said Graves—“something to tell them when we get home. No one will believe that I climbed off the yard into a tree."

"Well, what of that?" said Thomas.

"There, stay here, man. Recollect we are in charge of the ship."

"Yes," said the other. "What induced the skipper to go ashore like that?"

As he spoke, he crept from the yard to the branch of the tree mentioned, and ensconced himself near the trunk, about twelve feet from his skipmate, who remained upon the yard.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent week's insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 26 per cent on the total amount and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHINAYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Liberia, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Via Faro, Via S. Hampton, Via Francisco, or Marquesas, or Brindisi:—
Letters, 22. 26
Registration, 12. 12
Newspapers, 4. 6
Books & Patterns, 8. 10

Afghanistan, Panama:—

Letters, 18. 34. 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4. 4. 6
Books & Patterns, 6. 8. 10

Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—
Letters, 12. 16. 20
Registration, 8. 12. 12
Newspapers, 2. 4. 6
Books & Patterns, 4. 6. 8

Bahamas, Danish W. Indies, Hayti:—
Letters, 14. 34. 38
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4. 4. 6
Books & Patterns, 6. 8. 10

Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, and Peru:—
Letters, 30. 46. 50
Newspapers, 6. 6. 8
Books & Patterns, 14. 10. 12
Registration, 12. None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16. 16. 20
Registration, None. None. None.
Newspapers, 4. 4. 6
Books & Patterns, 8. 6. 8

W. Indies (except as above) Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Gray Town, La Guayra, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—
Letters, 28. 34. 38
Newspapers, 6. 4. 6
Books & Patterns, 14. 8. 10
Registration

to British & Union 12. 8. 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.Z.), Mozambique (N.Z.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unjoined.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unjoined; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass) or any like substance, drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use, or writing or printing upon, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing-wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Africa, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by Private Packet.

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material semi-ostensible as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

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